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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our note dated 4 September 1990 (S/21695) and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a memorandum on the adverse economic and financial impact on the Sudan resulting from the Gulf crisis.

As the full implementation by the Sudan of the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) has given rise to special economic problems, I have the honour, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter, to request urgent consultations with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) with a view to overcoming these problems.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joseph LAGU
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Memorandum on the adverse economic and financial impact on the Sudan resulting from the Gulf crisis

Sudan has faced a deteriorating economic situation during the last few years resulting from recurrent drought and rainfall shortages, influx of refugees and displaced people, as well as the armed conflict in the southern part of the country.

Despite all efforts exerted by the Government to mitigate the situation by adopting stringent economic reforms, the economic situation was lately aggravated by the Gulf crisis that laid adverse, direct and indirect economic and financial impact on the Sudanese economy.

Following is a brief outline of the direct and indirect impact:

	United States dollars (Millions)
A. Direct impact:	
1. The Gulf crisis is creating severe problems to the Sudanese economy. The most immediate of these problems have already been felt in the sharp increase in oil prices. At the current price of $40 per barrel, the country will have to pay an additional $200(M)	200
2. As for wheat which could have been bought at a highly favourable price ($130/ton) from Saudi Arabia, the country will lose $60 million, i.e., 9 months' supply of 450 tons	60
3. Another direct consequence of the crisis is the freezing of the trade protocol with Iraq and the expected delay in the implementation of the trade protocol with Jordan; the size of the two protocols is $100(M)	100
4. Export earnings are also expected to shrink considerably since the Gulf States have recently become an important market for some of our traditional export commodities. The drop in the expected revenue from these exports is now anticipated as follows:	
	360

		United States dollars (Millions)	
	(Brought forward)		360
	(a) Livestock	70	
	(b) Vegetables and fruit	20	
	(c) Sesame	15	
	(d) Sorghum	70	175
5.	The second area where the economy is expected to suffer is the remittances from the Sudanese working in the Gulf and who used to be a major source of import financing. Revenue from this source is anticipated to drop by about 30 per cent as a result of the atmosphere of uncertainty created by the crisis. Moreover, those who returned home have lost their jobs, properties and probably their savings; and have already started to exert an additional pressure on our meagre resources and services. Loss in remittances plus expenses on those who returned to reach $300(M)		300
6.	Project aid from the Kuwaiti Fund and the Arab Fund has, for practical reasons, come to a halt. Drawings from these two institutions are estimated at $200(M) during fiscal year 1990/91. These were allocated to finance most urgently needed and vital projects whose main objectives are to boost production of essential commodities and eliminate serious infrastructural bottle-necks		200
7.	General increase in freight and insurance is estimated at $20(M)		20
8.	Expected increases in exports of industrial countries due to higher oil prices are estimated at $130(M)		130
	Total direct adverse financial impact of the Gulf crisis on the Sudan's external account is estimated at		1 185

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READEX FICHE

B. Indirect impact:

The Gulf crisis has also an indirect impact on the country's general budget and the performance of its economy at large. Subsidies on petrol, wheat and medicine are expected to reach L.S. 4 billion (about $1 billion). This will incur more borrowing from the banking system and hence cause an increase in the supply of money. Such measures will lead to higher rate of inflation, with all its adverse consequences on incentives to producers and the performance of the economy on the macro level.

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THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth Year

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/10 of 24 October 1989.

2. In my last report, dated 21 December 1989 (A/44/886-S/21029), I described the activities of the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV) carried out by myself and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), the establishment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the progress made by the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua (ONUVEN). I also noted that in the extraordinary meeting held at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, on 12 December 1989, the Central American Presidents, in addition to requesting the full deployment of ONUCA and the expansion of its mandate to include verification of any cessation of hostilities and demobilization of irregular forces that might be agreed upon in the region, also requested me to take the necessary steps for the reinitiation of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and to involve States with interests in the region more directly in the peace effort.

3. In the past 10 months, the pace of events in Central America and the United Nations involvement in the region have accelerated considerably.

4. At the time of the submission of my last report to the General Assembly, ONUVEN had issued two reports on the electoral process in Nicaragua (A/44/642 and A/44/834). The third report, issued on 31 January 1990 (A/44/917), covered the period from the beginning of the electoral campaign in early December to the end of January 1990. By the beginning of December, the core group of observers had been enlarged by 20 additional personnel and ONUVEN regional offices had been opened in

eight of the nine regions of Nicaragua. The report described, inter alia, the administration of the electoral process, the conduct of the electoral campaign, including external and internal financing, electoral strategies of the different parties, military actions in conflict areas and the role in the campaign of the mass media, including television, radio stations and the written press.

5. The fourth report of ONUVEN (A/44/921) was timed to appear on the day following the closing of the electoral campaign on 21 February. It covered the events that occurred in the last three weeks of the campaign and, more importantly, gave an overall assessment of the electoral process since its inception and up to the close of the campaign. In the opinion of ONUVEN, the people of Nicaragua were in a position to decide between alternatives which had been given a reasonable chance to be aired and would be free to determine their future government through the verdict of the ballot boxes on 25 February.

6. The final task of ONUVEN, to verify the fairness of the polling and counting of votes, was carried out by over 240 observers representing over 50 different nationalities. To those drawn from the United Nations Secretariat as well as from organizations and agencies of the United Nations system based in the region were added poll-watchers from over 20 Member States. These included Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

7. In the early morning of 26 February 1990, my Personal Representative informed me of the preliminary assessment of ONUVEN that the voting had been conducted under normal conditions without intimidation or violence and could be considered free and fair. The last ONUVEN report (A/44/927) of 30 March 1990 confirmed the preliminary assessment by stating that the electoral process had been impartial and fair throughout.

8. On 26 February, the accurate projection of the voting results made the previous night by ONUVEN had been confirmed by the results officially announced by the Supreme Electoral Council. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra publicly accepted the results and declared the readiness of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation to transfer power on 25 April 1990 to the new Government to be formed by the National Opposition Union through a peaceful and orderly transition process. Both the President and the President-elect, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, requested me, through my Personal Representative, to maintain a United Nations presence in Nicaragua to ensure a peaceful and orderly transition process leading to the transfer of power on 25 April 1990. I replied positively and assigned for this purpose a small team to remain in the country. The team was to assist both in the remaining electoral issues as well as in the political aspects of the transition.

9. In the post-electoral atmosphere, charged with uncertainty, the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance, an essential element in the Central American peace process, became a high priority. To that end, at the beginning of March, I reached agreement with the Secretary-General of OAS on the modus operandi of CIAV in relation to the two organizations' responsibilities in the demobilization and

voluntary repatriation of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families. Under that agreement, subsequently complemented by another one arrived at in June, the United Nations component of CIAV (CIAV/UN) was assigned responsibility for the assistance to and repatriation of demobilized members of the Nicaraguan resistance, their families and others related to the Nicaraguan resistance in Honduras and Costa Rica. The OAS component of CIAV (CIAV/OAS) was to provide assistance to those members of the Nicaraguan resistance who demobilized inside Nicaragua, as well as to the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families repatriated by CIAV/UN once they had reached Nicaraguan soil. In addition, CIAV/UN was to be responsible for the voluntary repatriation of Nicaraguan refugees, as well as for all follow-up activities and their assistance in Nicaragua. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) acted as the operational arm of CIAV/UN, conducting all support and repatriation activities.

10. In a report to the Security Council, dated 15 March (S/21194), I sought from the Council its urgent approval, on a contingency basis, of an enlargement of the mandate of ONUCA and the addition of armed personnel to its strength in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance. I recalled that, in a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/20856) on 28 August 1989, I had pointed out that the task of collecting the weapons, matériel and military equipment of the Nicaraguan resistance would need to be entrusted to military units equipped with defensive weapons. The Council had welcomed my intention to seek its approval at the appropriate time (S/20857). My request of 15 March was based on consultations held earlier that month at Managua between the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs and the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA and the Nicaraguan authorities. An understanding had then been reached in principle according to which ONUCA would be responsible for implementing the military aspects of the Tela Accord (A/44/451-S/20778) and would receive the weapons, matériel and military equipment from members of the Nicaraguan resistance. Having done so, the individuals concerned would become the responsibility of CIAV, which would arrange for their repatriation or resettlement. ONUCA would also establish and ensure the security of temporary assembly points in Honduras and Nicaragua and in certain locations in Costa Rica. It would further be responsible for the custody of the weapons and other matériel handed over to it until their final disposal was decided upon by the five Central American Presidents.

11. The Security Council, in resolution 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, authorized an enlargement of the mandate of ONUCA and the addition of armed personnel to its strength, as requested in my report.

12. On 27 March 1990, the two transition teams designated by the President and the President-elect of Nicaragua signed a Protocol of Procedure for the transfer of power which, inter alia, considered the demobilization of the resistance forces before 23 April 1990 as essential in creating the climate for a peaceful transfer (A/44/927, appendix VIII).

13. On 3 April 1990, the Central American Presidents signed a Declaration at their summit meeting at Montelimar, Nicaragua (A/44/936-S/21235), in which, inter alia, they agreed to emphasize the urgent need for the immediate demobilization of the

Nicaraguan resistance, pursuant to the Joint Plan signed at Tela on 7 August 1989 and to support the Protocol of Procedure for the Transfer of Presidential Authority of the Republic of Nicaragua. They also agreed to request ONUCA and CIAV to take the necessary steps to assist in the demobilization and disarmament of the members of the resistance inside or outside Nicaragua, a process to be initiated immediately and concluded no later than 25 April 1990. They also decided that the weapons to be received by ONUCA were to be destroyed in situ, as I had suggested.

14. The demobilization of the first group of the Nicaraguan resistance took place in Honduras on 16 April 1990, where a company of an armed Venezuelan infantry battalion temporarily added to ONUCA for that purpose began the process of receiving and destroying the weapons. However, by that date, most of the resistance forces had moved to Nicaragua where, on 18 April 1990, following intense negotiations, definitive cease-fire agreements were concluded in Managua between the Government of Nicaragua and the Northern, Central and Atlantic fronts of the Nicaraguan resistance. The talks, which were attended by the ONUCA Chief Military Observer and my Alternate Personal Representative, concluded with an agreement that the demobilization of the resistance forces in Nicaragua should start on 25 April 1990 and be completed no later than 10 June 1990 (A/44/941-S/21272).

15. On 19 April 1990, I informed the Security Council (S/21259) that the agreements arrived at by the Nicaraguan parties required a further broadening of the ONUCA mandate to include the tasks of monitoring a cease-fire and separation of forces; that the security zones envisaged in the agreements, where the resistance was to concentrate, were considerably larger than the temporary assembly points envisaged in my March report; and that CIAV would provide humanitarian assistance to members of the resistance as soon as they arrived in the zones, i.e., before demobilization was complete. By resolution 653 (1990) of 20 April, the Security Council approved my proposals concerning ONUCA's additional task of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces resulting from the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan Government's forces from the established security zones and surrounding areas.

16. On 27 April, I submitted a report to the Security Council recommending the extension of the ONUCA mandate for a further period of six months on the understanding that ONUCA's task of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance would lapse with the completion of the demobilization process no later than 10 June 1990. The Council approved my recommendation on 4 May 1990 by resolution 654 (1990). On the same day in Managua, the Nicaraguan resistance had stated its willingness to proceed to its voluntary demobilization to be completed by 10 June. On 22 May 1990, however, the slow pace of demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance prompted me to convey my concern to the Council, stressing that, unless there was a rapid increase in the rate of demobilization, the deadline for its completion would not be met. This would create for the Security Council, responsible for ONUCA, and the OAS, responsible for CIAV in Nicaragua, a difficult choice, since continuation of the current arrangement would have implied assistance to a group which stood in defiance of its commitments to the Nicaraguan Government, whereas a withdrawal could have precipitated a crisis in the country which, at worse, could have led to a resumption of civil conflict. The following day, the President of the Council made a statement (S/21331) calling upon the resistance to meet fully and urgently

the commitments it had made in agreeing to demobilize. The Council supported the Government of Nicaragua in its efforts to facilitate timely demobilization and called upon all others with influence in this matter to take action to ensure that demobilization would proceed in accordance with the agreements and, in particular, that the 10 June deadline would be respected. This position was conveyed to the five Central American Presidents as well as to the Secretary-General of OAS.

17. In my report of 4 June 1990 (S/21341), I informed the Council about a set of complaints investigated by ONUCA referring to the situation surrounding the security zones and the demilitarized zones in Nicaragua. In general, it remained my assessment that there had not been serious violations of the cease-fire. Some breaches of the agreement on the separation of forces in certain areas were attributable to the lack of trust between the two sides following eight years of hostilities. As far as demobilization was concerned, I noted that, although there had recently been a welcome increase in its rate, the leaders of the Nicaraguan resistance had still not achieved the minimum target to which they had committed themselves. In a further report to the Security Council on 8 June (S/21349), I recommended that ONUCA's mandate of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the Nicaraguan resistance be extended, on the understanding that these tasks would lapse with the completion of the demobilization process not later than 29 June 1990 (resolution 656 (1990)).

18. By the end of June 1990, I was in a position to inform the Security Council that demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance had been essentially completed on 28 June (S/21379). In a letter addressed to the Chief Military Observer, the Nicaraguan Government had stated its full satisfaction with the process of demobilization that ONUCA had carried out in fulfilment of its mandate. The demobilization of over 22,400 members of the Nicaraguan resistance and the destruction of their weapons, including small arms, grenade launchers and missiles, appeared to close a chapter of a conflict with 30,000 casualties which had taken its toll on every Nicaraguan family. All the problems, however, were not solved by the demobilization itself. While a major international effort gave the people of Nicaragua the opportunity to vote freely and brought an end to the civil war, the country unfortunately still faces a daunting task of reconciliation and reconstruction. It deserves all possible assistance from the international community.

19. A wider task awaited the United Nations in the assistance and repatriation of members of families of former combatants, as well as thousands of Nicaraguan refugees and "indocumentados" living in Honduras and Costa Rica. On 18 April 1990, I addressed a letter to all Member States in which, after delineating the respective responsibilities of the United Nations and OAS within CIAV, I launched an appeal to Member Governments to support the task to be undertaken by CIAV/UN. 1/ A pledging conference to that effect took place on 25 April 1990.

20. On 1 May 1990, CIAV/UN initiated its activities in Honduras. So far CIAV/UN, with the operational support of UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided assistance to over 60,000 people. Assistance to former members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families was taken over from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in co-ordination with Honduran

authorities and the Honduran Red Cross. In the absence of data, CIAV/UN conducted a census, in which 36,684 former combatants and their families, former beneficiaries of USAID, were registered in Honduras. Their voluntary repatriation to Nicaragua began on 5 July 1990 and is scheduled to conclude by the end of 1990. By mid-October, 15,124 persons had been repatriated and at the beginning of November there were about 2,500 CIAV/UN beneficiaries pending for repatriation. The majority of remaining ones are believed to have gone back by their own means. In addition, CIAV/UN conducted a census of 23,463 Nicaraguan refugees, 20,385 of whom have so far been repatriated. Their assistance and follow-up activities will continue to be provided in Nicaragua by UNHCR on behalf of CIAV/UN.

21. According to the latest tentative figures available, the number of CIAV beneficiaries inside Nicaragua for 1991 would be approximately 90,000 people. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the donor countries for their assistance to CIAV and to pay tribute to all those dedicated workers of the United Nations and other international agencies who have carried out their task so efficiently in often difficult circumstances.

22. During the period under review, I have actually pursued my efforts, with the full support of the Security Council in its resolutions 637 (1989) and 654 (1990), to find a negotiated settlement to the conflict in El Salvador. In the San Isidro de Coronado Declaration of December 1989, the five Central American Presidents requested me to do everything within my power to ensure the resumption of the dialogue between the Salvadorian Government and FMLN. These efforts intensified following a visit to Headquarters by President Cristiani in January 1990, and after receiving assurances from both the Salvadorian Government and FMLN that they were seriously intent on seeking an end to the armed conflict in that country through negotiations. A series of consultations were undertaken by my Personal Representative, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, with both parties in order to agree on the format, mechanism and pace of a process aimed at bringing about as speedily as possible, under my auspices, a definitive end to the armed conflict in that country.

23. At a joint meeting held in my presence at Geneva on 4 April 1990, the Government of El Salvador and FMLN signed an agreement in which they agreed to a process of negotiations under my auspices to end the armed conflict by political means as speedily as possible, promote democratization of the country, guarantee unrestricted respect of human rights and reunify Salvadorian society (see annex I). The initial objective was to achieve political agreements for arranging a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population which would have to be verified by the United Nations subject to the approval of the Security Council. Once that had been achieved, the process was to lead to the establishment of necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country. The parties agreed to a method of negotiation by means of two complementary activities: direct dialogue between the negotiating commissions of the two parties with the active participation of the Secretary-General or his representative, and an intermediary role by the Secretary-General or his representative between the parties to ensure that both the Government and FMLN were committed at the highest level.

24. Following a second round of direct talks held at Caracas with the participation of my Personal Representative, the Government and FMLN agreed to an agenda and a schedule for negotiations, in which mid-September was set as a target date for achieving the initial objective described above (see annex II). As had been agreed at Geneva, the initial objective for the process will be to achieve political agreements for a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council. The issues on which political agreements, as described in the Caracas agenda, were to be reached relate to the following: armed forces, human rights, judicial system, electoral system, constitutional reform, economic and social issues and verification by the United Nations.

25. Following the agreement on the agenda, two substantive rounds of negotiations were held in Mexico and Costa Rica in June and July, respectively. On 26 July 1990, the parties concluded an agreement on human rights (A/44/971-S/21541) which contains detailed commitments to guarantee unrestricted respect for human rights in El Salvador, and which provides for the establishment of a United Nations verification mission under a Director appointed by the Secretary-General and with such verification personnel as may be necessary. The mission is to be given powers to take whatever legally permissible action it may deem appropriate for promoting and protecting human rights as part of the intention to promote respect for and guarantee of such rights in El Salvador and to contribute towards improving those situations in which such respect and guarantee are not duly observed. The agreement on human rights is the first substantive achievement of the negotiating process. The implementation of the verification mission, which is to last for one year, but which may be renewed, was conditioned in the agreement on a halt to the armed confrontation. The parties have since agreed that it need not await the fulfilment of that condition.

26. As I informed the Security Council on 3 August 1990, it is envisaged that, in the context of the achievement of the "initial objective" established in the Geneva agreement, the United Nations will be requested to carry out a certain number of tasks relating to the verification of a cease-fire, the monitoring of the electoral process and the human rights verification mentioned above. It is my view that these tasks are being cast as essential components of a peaceful solution to the Salvadorian conflict and that, in order to ensure proper co-ordination on the ground and the rational use of resources, an integrated operation should be established under the authority of the Security Council. In the mean time, having obtained the previous authorization of the Security Council (S/21717 and S/21718), I intend to establish shortly a small preparatory office for the United Nations verification mission, in order to enable the latter to undertake the monitoring task as soon as developments permit.

27. The human rights agreement arrived at in San José was followed by two direct meetings held also at San José in August and September 1990 between the representatives of the Government and the FMLN with the participation of my Representative. My Personal Representative has also undertaken frequent trips to meet with President Cristiani and senior commanders of the FMLN. He has also been in frequent contact with leaders and representatives of a wide array of political

parties, social organizations and church leaders in El Salvador. I myself met with President Cristiani during his recent visit to the United Nations. I also met with a high-level delegation of the FMLN. The question of El Salvador has come up frequently in my meetings with leaders of Member States who are in a position to assist in my efforts, as envisaged in the Geneva Agreement.

28. While significant progress has been recorded to date, it is fair to say that considerable problems have been encountered in negotiations, particularly on the most difficult, sensitive and complex issue on the agenda, the armed forces, on which, despite continuous efforts, it has not yet been possible to reach an agreement. In an effort to reinvigorate the negotiating process, at a direct meeting held in Mexico City from 29 to 31 October 1990, the two parties, with the participation of my Representative, reached consensus on the need to make adjustments in the mechanics followed so far. To this end, they decided to place greater emphasis on the active role of the Secretary-General's Representative and his role as intermediary and on the confidential character of future direct meetings. Procedural improvements will not by themselves solve the remaining problems. However, I remain persuaded that, given the necessary will, coupled with perseverance and flexibility on the substance of the issues on both sides, and with the support from outside Powers in a position to support these efforts, the goal of peace in El Salvador can be achieved in the not-too-distant future.

29. On 30 March 1990, a delegation of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, acting with the full support of the Government of the Republic, and a delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), with the full support of its General Command, signed in Oslo a "Basic Agreement for the Search for Peace by Political Means", with a view to initiating a serious process which, by seeking ways to bring about a peaceful solution of the nation's problems, would culminate in the attainment of peace and the enhancement of functional and participatory democracy in Guatemala (see annex III). To that end, the National Reconciliation Commission and URNG agreed to carry out a series of activities and, by mutual agreement, appointed as Conciliator Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño in his capacity as Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission, a body established by the Government of Guatemala in accordance with the Esquipulas II Agreements. The two parties agreed to request that I should observe the activities to be carried out and I, with the express support of the President of the Republic, accepted that request on 21 May 1990, bearing in mind that the Agreement fell within the framework of the Esquipulas II Agreements, as endorsed by Security Council resolution 637 (1989).

30. Pursuant to the Oslo Agreement, five meetings have been held, under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission and in the presence of the Conciliator and my appointed Observer, between representatives of URNG and representatives of political parties, private enterprises, religious and popular groups and a mixed sector representing academics, professionals and small- and medium-sized businesses. These meetings were held at El Escorial, Spain, from 27 May to 1 June (A/44/959); at Ottawa, from 31 August to 1 September; at Quito, from 24 to 26 September; and at Metepec (Puebla), Mexico, from 23 to 25 October and from 27 to 28 October, respectively. The next phase envisaged under the Oslo

Agreement would be the holding of talks between representatives of the Government of the Republic, the Guatemalan Army and the General Command of URNG with a view to achieving a political solution of the internal armed confrontation. I cherish the hope that the process initiated by the signature of the Oslo Agreement will continue and pave the way for a process of reconciliation and peace in Guatemala.

31. The Central American Presidents, and the President of Panama as an observer, attended a summit meeting at Antigua, Guatemala, in June 1990. In the Antigua Declaration of 17 June 1990 (A/44/958), they agreed, inter alia, to pursue negotiations on security, verification and control and limitation of weapons, in accordance with the Esquipulas II Agreement, and to seek technical advice from the Secretariats of the United Nations and OAS. In order to provide such advice, officials from the United Nations Secretariat participated as observers in the meetings of the Security Commission, established under Esquipulas II, held at San José, on 31 July and at San Salvador on 12 and 13 September 1990, respectively.

32. At the San José meeting, the members of the Security Commission agreed that its objectives were to ensure the defensive nature of armed forces of the countries of the region, establish a reasonable balance among them, define a new model for security relations and secure commitments with respect to the foreign military presence in the region (A/44/970). At its second meeting (A/45/642), the Security Commission established a technical sub-commission for the purpose of drawing up a draft format or model for conducting inventories of the military installations, personnel and weapons of the military and security forces of the Central American countries. The sub-commission, at a meeting held at Guatemala City in mid-October, prepared, with the assistance of Secretariat representatives, such a model, which will be considered by the Security Commission at its next meeting to be held in Honduras in November.

Notes

1/ SG/CONF.5/1.

ANNEX I

Press communiqué issued following the Geneva meeting presided over by the Secretary-General between representatives of the Government of El Salvador and of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional

At the request of the Central American Presidents and within the framework of the mandate of good offices conferred on me by the Security Council under resolution 637 of 27 July 1989, I have held consultations with the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in order to agree on the format, mechanism and pace of a process aimed at bringing about as speedily as possible, under my auspices, a definitive end to the armed conflict in that country. I have agreed to carry out this effort at the request of the Government and FMLN and because I have received assurances from both parties that there is a serious intention and good faith to seek to bring about such an end through negotiations. As a result of my consultations, the Government and FMLN have agreed on the points set forth below, which are designed to ensure that the process proceeds in an efficient and serious manner and promotes mutual trust through appropriate guarantees.

I believe that the scrupulous maintenance of these guarantees, over and above their intrinsic importance, will demonstrate the desire and ability of the parties to carry out the commitments that they undertake during the negotiations. On this understanding, the Government and FMLN have pledged not to renounce the negotiation process.

1. The purpose of the process shall be to end the armed conflict through political means as speedily as possible, promote the democratization of the country, guarantee unrestricted respect for human rights and reunify Salvadorian society.

The initial objective shall be to achieve political agreements for arranging a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council. Once that has been achieved, the process shall lead to the establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country.

2. The process shall be carried out under the auspices of the Secretary-General and in a continuing and ongoing manner.

3. In order to ensure the success of the negotiation process, the Government and FMLN agree to a method which will be elaborated by means of two types of complementary activities: direct dialogue between the negotiation commissions with the active participation of the Secretary-General or his Representative, and an intermediary role by the Secretary-General or his Representative between the parties to ensure that both the Government and FMLN are committed at the highest

level. The Secretary-General shall see to it that these activities are conducted in a manner that truly contributes to the success of the process. The Government and FMLN shall ensure that their negotiation commissions are fully authorized to discuss and conclude agreements.

4. The Government and FMLN agree that the process shall be conducted in the strictest confidence. The only public information on the development of this process shall be that which is provided by the Secretary-General or his authorized Representative.

5. The Secretary-General, at his discretion, may maintain confidential contacts with Governments of States Members of the United Nations or groups of such Governments which may contribute to the success of the process through their advice and support.

6. The Government of El Salvador and FMLN agree that the political parties and other existing representative social organizations in El Salvador have an important role to play in achieving peace. In the same way, they recognize the need for both the Government and FMLN to maintain adequate and standing information and consultation mechanisms with these parties and social organizations in the country and that the latter must undertake to ensure the necessary confidentiality for the success of the dialogue process. When it is deemed appropriate and on the basis of mutual agreement, the commissions may call upon the representatives of these parties and organizations in order to receive their contributions.

7. The Government and FMLN likewise recognize that it is useful for the Secretary-General to maintain contacts with Salvadorian persons and groups whose contribution may be of use in his efforts.

Representing the Government of El Salvador:

Dr. Oscar SANTAMARIA
Ambassador Guillermo PAZ LARIN
Ambassador Ana Cristina SOL
Ambassador Carlos Ernesto MENDOZA

Representing the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional:

Comandante Shafik HANDAL
Licenciado Salvador SAMAYOA
Comandante Ana Guadalupe MARTINEZ
Comandante Roberto CAÑAS

In the capacity assigned to me by the
United Nations Security Council in resolution 637 (1989)

Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General of the United Nations

ANNEX II

General agenda and schedule for the comprehensive negotiation process, issued at Caracas on 21 May 1990

A. GENERAL AGENDA

I. The initial objective shall be to achieve political agreements for a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council.

(a) First: POLITICAL AGREEMENTS

1. Armed forces
2. Human rights
3. Judicial system
4. Electoral system
5. Constitutional reform
6. Economic and social issues
7. Verification by the United Nations

(b) Second: AGREEMENT ON A HALT TO THE ARMED CONFRONTATION AND ANY ACTS THAT INFRINGE THE RIGHTS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

II. Establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civilian, institutional and political life of the country.

1. Armed forces
2. Human rights
3. Judicial system
4. Electoral system
5. Constitutional reform
6. Economic and social issues
7. Reintegration of FMLN members
8. Verification by the United Nations

III. Final agreements for the consolidation of the objectives of the Geneva Agreement, and verification by the United Nations, as appropriate.

Note: The sequence of the items listed for the respective phases is not a strict order of consideration, and may be changed by common agreement.

The agreements should be precisely tailored to the nature of the phase involved. Political items have been referred to their respective phases; but since some of them are quite complex, certain aspects might be addressed in other phases. It all depends on the dynamics of the negotiations.

B. SCHEDULE

In the light of the general agenda for the comprehensive negotiation process in the preceding section, the Government of El Salvador and FMLN agree that the initial objective set forth in paragraph 1 of the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 should be achieved by the middle of September 1990, provided that the parties reach synchronized agreements which have schedules for implementation and are subject to verification as appropriate, so as to ensure that all the components of the initial objective are duly co-ordinated.

The additional advantage of that deadline is that it would help to ensure that an electoral process is conducted at the legislative and municipal levels in an atmosphere of tranquillity, broad participation and freedom from intimidation.

It is difficult to set a strict time-limit for the conclusion of the comprehensive process. That would depend on factors that cannot yet be considered, such as the range and scope of the political agreements referred to in section I, which are to be negotiated, and the relationship between the negotiations and the electoral process. On the other hand, there is also a possibility that the initial objective might be achieved before the deadline. For these reasons, formulations regarding the conclusion of the process should not be in terms of dates, but in terms of a certain number of months from the achievement of the initial objective: tentatively, two to six months.

On the basis of the above understandings, the Government and FMLN shall concentrate, as the primary substantive priority, on the negotiation of the political agreements envisaged under the initial objective.

Caracas, 21 May 1990

Representing the Government of El Salvador:	Representing the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional:
Colonel Juan A. MARTINEZ VARELA	Comandante Schafik HANDAL
Dr. Oscar Alfredo SANTAMARIA	Comandante Eduardo SANCHO
Colonel Mauricio Ernesto VARGAS	Ana Guadalupe MARTINEZ
Dr. Abelardo TORRES	Salvador SAMAYOA
Dr. David ESCOBAR GALINDO	Dagoberto GUTIERREZ
Dr. Rafael HERNAN CONTRERAS	Marta VALLADARES
	Roberto CAÑAS

Alvaro de SOTO
Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

ANNEX III

OSLO AGREEMENT

The delegation of the Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, acting with the full support of the Government of the Republic and in the conciliatory role attributed to it under the Esquipulas II Agreement, and the delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), acting with the full support of its General Command, express their profound satisfaction upon the signature of the

BASIC AGREEMENT FOR THE SEARCH FOR PEACE BY POLITICAL MEANS

following the serious, wide-ranging and frank discussions held from 26 to 30 March 1990 in the welcoming city of Oslo, with the kind hospitality of the Government of Norway and under the auspices of the Lutheran World Federation.

In conclusion, the two delegations attending the Oslo meeting wish to record their deep gratitude to the exemplary people and Government of Norway for having made it possible to hold this extremely important meeting in their territory. We are most particularly grateful for the presence of Mr. Kjell Magne Bondevik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway.

Thanks are also due to the Lutheran World Federation, which sponsored and made this meeting possible by virtue of its persistent efforts. We mention especially its Secretary-General, Dr. Gunnar Stålsett, the Under-Secretary-General for International Affairs and Human Rights, Dr. Paul Wee, and Dr. Leopoldo J. Niilus, Special Adviser on International Affairs to the Lutheran World Federation.

We are grateful too for the support and solidarity of the Norwegian Church and its Council for External Relations. Our thanks also go to the Reverend Andreas Aarflot, Bishop of Oslo.

DONE in the city of Oslo, Norway, this 29th day of March, 1990.

Delegation of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, representing the Guatemalan Government:

(Signed) Jorge SERRANO ELIAS (Signed) Mario PERMUTH

(Signed) Eduardo P. VILLATORO

Delegation of the General Command of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca:

(Signed) Luis BECKER GUZMAN (Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN

(Signed) Jorge E. ROSAL

BASIC AGREEMENT FOR THE SEARCH FOR PEACE BY POLITICAL MEANS

In the city of Oslo, Norway, the delegation of the National Reconciliation Commission (CNR) of Guatemala, acting with the full support of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and in the conciliatory role attributed to it under the Esquipulas II Agreement, and the delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), with the full support of its General Command, having met from 26 to 30 March 1990 expressly for the purpose of finding ways to bring about a peaceful solution of the nation's problems by political means, and recognizing that this objective is fundamental to the achievement of reconciliation between Guatemalans and to the solution of the nation's problems, do agree to initiate a serious process which will culminate in the attainment of peace and the enhancement of functional and participatory democracy in Guatemala.

The two delegations shall, by mutual agreement, proceed to exercise their

GOOD OFFICES

In accordance with the spirit of the Esquipulas II Agreement, the National Reconciliation Commission shall take steps to facilitate and sustain the peace-seeking activities to which this Agreement refers, through its good offices and the appointment as Conciliator, by agreement with URNG, of Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño in his capacity as Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission.

It shall be the function of the Conciliator to propose initiatives to all the parties, to facilitate and sustain dialogue and negotiation and to impart momentum to that process, and to analyse whatever similarities or differences there may be between the positions of the parties. He shall be entitled to propose initiatives and solutions for discussion and agreement and shall perform all other functions required for the proper fulfilment of his commitment.

The National Reconciliation Commission and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca agree to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to observe the activities to be carried out and to act as guarantor of compliance with the agreements and commitments entered into upon signature of this document.

ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT

The two delegations agree to launch activities which will generate conditions permitting the definitive attainment of peace and the enhancement of democracy.

(a) A meeting shall be held between representatives of the political parties of the Republic of Guatemala and representatives of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca. The National Reconciliation Commission and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca shall, by mutual agreement, decide the conditions under which this meeting will take place. The parties shall make the efforts required for the meeting to be held in the second fortnight of May 1990.

(b) The National Reconciliation Commission shall, by mutual agreement with URNG, create the mechanisms required for the convening, preferably in June 1990, of the necessary meetings between the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca and representatives of the country's popular, religious and business sectors, as well as other politically representative entities, with a view to finding ways of solving the nation's problems.

(c) Talks with a view to achieving a political solution of the internal armed confrontation shall be held, on a date to be established by mutual agreement between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, between representatives - with decision-making powers - of the Government of the Republic, the Guatemalan Army and the General Command of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca. The National Reconciliation Commission shall take part in these meetings for purposes of confirmation and verification, in accordance with the functions attributed to it under the Esquipulas II Agreement.

SIGNED in the city of Oslo this 30th day of March 1990.

For the delegation of the National Reconciliation Commission:

(Signed) Jorge SERRANO ELIAS (Signed) Mario PERMUTH

(Signed) Eduardo P. VILLATORO
Executive Secretary of CNR

For the delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca:

(Signed) Luis BECKER GUZMAN (Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN M.

(Signed) Jorge E. ROSAL

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21932
7 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF GOOD OFFICES IN CYPRUS

1. The present report on my mission of good offices concerning Cyprus is being submitted pursuant to the request by the members of the Security Council to inform the Council by 31 October 1990 about the implementation of my plan of action (S/21400).

2. In my last report on my mission of good offices in Cyprus dated 12 July 1990 (S/21393), I informed the Council of developments, in particular since my meeting with the leaders of the two communities from 26 February to 2 March 1990 and the adoption by the Council of resolution 649 (1990) on 12 March 1990.

3. In that report I set out how I intended to proceed with my effort. I stated that, while it was important that the two leaders meet with me as soon as possible in a renewed attempt to agree on an outline and to launch the negotiation of an overall agreement, it should first be ensured that such a meeting would yield the intended results. I proposed a plan of action involving separate discussions with the leaders of the two communities to prepare the ground.

4. To this end, I stated that I would again submit to the two leaders the headings that had emerged from their talks as a basis for organizing the work of arriving at an agreed outline. I went on to say that, in separate discussions, both sides would be asked, in line with their stated commitment to all aspects of resolution 649 (1990) and agreement with the understandings I had suggested (S/21393, para. 4), to indicate their positions on each of the headings and subheadings with a view to completing an outline as had been agreed in June 1989. I also stated that, in line with paragraph 4 of resolution 649 (1990), I intended to make suggestions, as necessary, to assist the two sides in arriving at an agreed outline. Finally, I said that once an agreed outline was within reach, I would invite the two leaders to meet with me personally to complete this task and to launch negotiations on an overall agreement.

5. In that report, I noted with concern the general deterioration of the atmosphere owing to the lack of progress. I recognized that the co-operation of the two communities was essential to overcome this situation and to move forward. I also expressed the view that the Guarantor Powers would wish to play a constructive role in creating the conditions that would facilitate achieving a solution.

6. At the Council's meeting on 19 July 1990, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the members endorsing my plan of action for completing the outline and launching the negotiations for an overall agreement and called upon both leaders to co-operate fully with me (S/21400).

7. During the period under review, the negative atmosphere to which I had referred in my last report has persisted. Each side has objected to actions and statements by the other. These actions and statements have detracted from my effort. In this connection, it is important to recall the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 19 July, in which he conveyed the concern of its members over any action that contravenes paragraph 5 of resolution 550 (1984) and paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990) and called upon both communities to concentrate their efforts on promoting mutual confidence and reconciliation (S/21400).

8. Following a number of meetings with each leader, my Special Representative came to United Nations Headquarters at the end of September for a review of the situation and to discuss the continuation of my effort. On 4 October 1990, I wrote to both leaders stressing again the necessity to proceed in such a way as to ensure that any future meeting would yield concrete results. For this reason, it was imperative that the ground be carefully prepared. I advised them that I had asked my Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, and Mr. Gustave Feissel, a Director in my Offices, to meet separately with each leader to implement my plan of action. I reaffirmed that resolution 649 (1990) confirmed and clarified the lines along which a solution was to be sought and that it provided the basis for proceeding with the work they had agreed to in June 1989.

9. Since mid-October, my colleagues have had a number of meetings with each leader at Nicosia to explore, in line with my plan of action, the possibility of bringing together the elements of an outline with which the two sides can agree. Subsequently, they visited Athens and Ankara, where they discussed my current effort with the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers and other officials.

10. In the course of these talks, issues and possible solutions related to some of the headings of an outline were considered. These discussions could not be completed before the preparation of the present report, nor was it possible to cover all the headings. It is important that the current effort be continued and completed as quickly as possible. As I stated in my previous report, "the time has come for all concerned to give proof that they truly want to contribute to a solution of the Cyprus problem" (S/21393, para. 25).

11. I propose to submit a progress report to the Security Council within three months on my current effort, together with my assessment of the situation at that time. In the mean time, I must again appeal to the parties concerned to lend me their full co-operation and to avoid taking any action or making any public statement on the Cyprus question that could further complicate my effort.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/21933
15 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation,

Gravely concerned at the rejection of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990) by the Israeli Government,

Gravely concerned further at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Stressing the need for negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, with the objectives of ending Israeli occupation to Palestinian and other Arab territories, security for all States in the region, including Israel, and fulfilling the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document S/21919;

2. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to comply with Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Urges the Government of Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all occupied territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

4. Calls upon the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention under all circumstances, in accordance with article 1 of the said Convention;

5. Endorses the idea of convening a meeting for the high contracting parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss possible measures to be taken by them under the Convention;

6. Decides that the military observers stationed in Jerusalem at the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, be deployed in the occupied Palestinian territories as necessary in order to monitor and observe the situation, and to report on it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Security Council;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide UNTSO with the necessary staff and facilities to assist in carrying out the function assigned to it under this resolution and further requests the Secretary-General to report within one month on the implementation of this resolution to the Council;

8. Welcomes the calls for convening, at an appropriate time a properly structured international peace conference, with the participation of the parties concerned, to facilitate the achievement of negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the fulfilment of the above provisions, and decides to reconvene as necessary to consider the situation.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21933/Rev.1
26 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: revised draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation,

Considering it necessary to increase the impartial international presence in the occupied territories,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Stressing the need for negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, with the objectives of ending Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, security for all States in the region, including Israel, and fulfilling the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document S/21919;

2. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to comply with Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Urges the Government of Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all occupied territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

4. Calls upon the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention under all circumstances, in accordance with article 1 of the said Convention;

5. Endorses the idea of convening a meeting for the high contracting parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss possible measures to be taken by them under the Convention;

6. Decides to appoint a Commissioner ("ombudsman") to the occupied Palestinian territories to monitor and observe the situation, with the help of the United Nations personnel stationed there, and to report on it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Security Council;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to nominate a Commissioner and to provide him with the necessary staff to accomplish his task, and to report within one month on the implementation of this resolution to the Council;

8. Welcomes the calls for convening, at an appropriate time a properly structured international peace conference, with the participation of the parties concerned, to facilitate the achievement of negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East;

9. Decides to reconvene as necessary to consider the situation.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21933/Rev.2
7 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: revised draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war as reiterated in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation,

Considering it necessary to increase the impartial international presence in the occupied territories,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Stressing the need for an active negotiating process based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council taking into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people, in which all relevant parties would participate, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document S/21919;

2. Deplores the rejection by the Israeli Government to comply with Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Urges the Government of Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

4. Calls upon the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention under all circumstances, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention;

5. Welcomes the idea of convening a meeting for the High Contracting Parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and requests the Secretary-General in co-operation with the ICRC to invite the High Contracting Parties to discuss possible measures to be taken at that meeting by them under the Convention and report to the Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories on an urgent basis, using the United Nations personnel stationed there, and appointing the necessary staff to accomplish this task, and keep the Security Council continuously apprised;

7. Considers that the convening, at an appropriate time, of an international peace conference on the Middle East, properly structured, with the participation of the parties concerned, would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East;

8. Requests further the Secretary-General to report on the fulfilment of the above provisions, within one month, and decides to reconvene as necessary to consider the situation.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21933/Rev.3
18 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen:
revised draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war as reiterated in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 on ways and means of ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, 1/

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Considering that the convening, at an appropriate time, of an international peace conference on the Middle East, properly structured, with the participation of the parties concerned, would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report;

2. Deplores the rejection by the Israeli Government to comply with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) and resolution 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990;

3. Deplores also the decision by the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

1/ S/21919.

4. Urges the Government of Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 2/ to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

5. Calls upon the high contracting parties to the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention under all circumstances, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention;

6. Welcomes the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the fourth Geneva Convention, and requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to invite the high contracting parties to discuss possible measures to be taken at that meeting by them under the Convention and to report thereon to the Council;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories on an urgent basis, using the United Nations personnel stationed there and appointing the necessary staff to accomplish this task, and to keep the Security Council continuously apprised;

8. Stresses the need to achieve an active negotiating process, based on Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, taking into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people, in which all relevant parties would participate, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the fulfilment of the above provisions, within one month, and decides to reconvene as necessary to consider the situation.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21934
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations of the Council, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council on 9 November 1990:

"The members of the Security Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21932). They reiterate their full support of the Secretary-General's current effort and reaffirm their endorsement of his plan of action to complete an outline of an overall agreement covering the critical substantive issues specified in the Secretary-General's report to the Council of 8 March 1990 (S/21183, para. 7).

"The members of the Council reaffirm their resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990.

"The members of the Council stress the urgent need to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem and express their regret that an outline of an overall agreement has not yet been completed. They call for renewed political will and commitment by all parties to facilitate a process of negotiations.

"The members of the Council request the parties concerned to extend to the Secretary-General during the coming period their full co-operation and to refrain from taking any action or making any public statement that could further complicate his efforts.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 15 February 1991 on the outcome of his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall agreement and to provide the Council with his assessment of the situation at that time. The members of the Council will examine closely the Secretary-General's report and assessment, particularly as they relate to resolution of the substantive issues in the outline."

90-30014 1983e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21935
9 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made by an official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq on 9 November 1990 concerning the tendentious allegations made by the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Committee on sanctions, the representative of Finland on the Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made in Baghdad on 9 November 1990 by an official spokesman of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs

On 7 November 1990, the news agencies reported the statements made by the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Committee on sanctions, the representative of Finland on the Council, in which she alleged that Iraq had imported such large quantities of medicines that she was afraid there was a possibility that they might be used in the manufacture of biological and chemical weapons. The representative of Finland said that she had no clear proof that such had been the case, but that she was somewhat afraid that it had since Iraq had ordered what appeared to be sufficient quantities of drugs to last it for up to 10 years.

Iraq denies this infamous and tendentious allegation outright. It is a well-known fact that medicines cannot be stored for a long period of time and that the time-limits established for the expiry of their efficacy varies between one year and five years, which conclusively refutes the allegations made by the representative of Finland from the scientific point of view. We should like to state that there are a number of countries that have not yet allowed Iraq to purchase medicines. Some of the orders for which contracts were concluded before 2 August 1990 and for which Iraq had already paid have not been delivered by certain countries, in particular the United States of America.

This statement, based as it is on palpable deception, has the goal of placing additional restrictions on the supply of medicines to Iraq by certain benevolent persons and of absorbing humanitarian indignation against the measures adopted by the United States in order to withhold medicines from Iraq.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/715
S/21936
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the statement of Mr. Moshe Arens, Defense Minister of Israel, on a recent visit to the so-called "security zone" in southern Lebanon:

> "Israel will not let the Lebanese Government regain control of the area the Israelis claim as a 'security zone' in southern Lebanon ... the defense of Israel's northern border is based on Israeli and South Lebanon Army control of the security zone and the Jezzin area. We are not planning any change whatsoever in the level of this control."

Once more this is resounding proof of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy against Lebanon and its defiance to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which has called upon Israel to withdraw immediately from Lebanon. Mr. Arens' statement stands as a further flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Israel's continuous interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon is a policy to destabilize the country at a time when the Central Government of Lebanon is successfully trying to extend its authority over its soil.

This kind of behaviour on the part of Israel cannot continue without being checked, and that is why the time has come that certain concrete action should be taken to put an end to such policy.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative